NOTE XIII.

CYCLOMMATUS SQUAMOSUS, A NEW SPECIES OF LUCANID FROM BORNEO

DESCRIBED BY

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Years ago I received from his Excellency, the Ex-Governor General of Dutch India J. W. van Lansberge, a lot of beetles from Sintang (Borneo), containing a. o. a male *Cyclommatus* of minor development, which I believed to belong to an undescribed species. I abstained, however, from describing it for want of the major development, but gave it the provisory name of *squamosus*, making allusion to the large scales by which the insect is covered on its upper surface. Now, a few days ago, my friend Neervoort van de Poll handed to me for identification a male *Cyclommatus* of major development from Brunei (Borneo), captured by Mr. Waterstradt, and I was highly surprised to find that it belonged to the same, still undescribed species as my small male from Sintang. Under these circumstances I believe to be fully entitled to publish here a description of both specimens under the name of

Cyclommatus squamosus.

The species is allied to *Cyclommatus Dehaani* Westw. (*affinis* Parry) on account of its being covered with scales in connection with the slowly declivous, neither excavated nor perpendicularly truncated front portion of the head, and the want of the tooth on the outer upper margin of the mandibles at some distance from the tip, but it is at

once distinguished by the conspicuous larger size of the scales.

Length of the forma major (without mandibles) 26 mm., that of the mandibles 14 mm.; breadth at the shoulders of the elytra 9 mm., length of the elytra $14^1/_2$ mm. — Reddish brown with a strong bronze green hue; the outer upper margin of the mandibles, the teeth, the scape of the antennae and the thickened outer margin of the elytra blackish. — Covered with dirty white scales which are roundish on the mandibles, head, pronotum and lateral margins of the elytra, elongate ovate on the remaining portion of the latter and here thin and soft and considerably larger.

The mandibles are slightly curved and armed a little beyond the middle with an acute tooth; on the basal half of the space between this tooth and the base of the mandibles about five crenulations are present; the space between the ante-apical tooth (which is broad and obliquely truncate) and the tip is occupied on the right mandible by two, on the left one by about six sharply pointed teeth; the space between the ante-apical and the post-median tooth is without any tooth or crenulation. The mandibles are opaque in consequence of a very minute sculpturing which is intermixed with scale-bearing punctures; the apical portion, however, is glossy.

The head is opaque being very densely covered with minute granulations which are intermixed with scales; the cheeks are somewhat coarser; the upper side shows a large semilunar impression in front of which the head slopes slowly to the clypeus which is broad and has the middle portion of its front margin turned upwards and notched at the top.

The pronotum is opaque, subshining along the middle, covered with large and deep scale-bearing punctures; the front margin is deeply bisinuate and accompanied in the middle by a narrow groove which widens out towards the sides and which is narrowly interrupted by a shallow median groove.

The elytra are subshining and covered with very distinct punctures; the interspaces are very minutely sculptured except along the suture. Between the shoulders and the scutellum a very distinct transverse impression is present.

Under surface and legs densely covered with small roundish yellowish scales, on the sides of the head and of the metasternum, however, the scales are elongate. The prosternal process is conically porrected. The fore-tibiae are slightly curved and armed on the outside, a little beyond the middle, with a small spine.

As is already said this specimen originates from Brunei (Borneo) and makes part of the collection of Mr. Neervoort van de Poll.

Length of the forma minor (without mandibles) 20 mm , that of the mandibles 8 mm.; breadth at the shoulders of the elytra 7 mm., length of the elytra $11^3/_4$ mm. — In this specimen, which has a narrow shape, the scales are larger than in the forma major, especially on the head and pronotum, and they are less numerous on the under surface; the coloration is somewhat darker, the tarsi and antennae nearly black, the metallic hue on the pronotum and elytra somewhat coppery.

The mandibles, which are as long as the head and thorax taken together, are broad, not narrowed towards the tip, and enlarged at the base on the inner margin; these enlarged portions are narrowly and deeply notched, so as to form two cylindrical teeth on each mandible; between these basal teeth and the broad obliquely truncate ante-apical ones the inner margin is faintly undulate; the space between the ante-apical tooth and the tip is occupied by five distinct teeth.

The head is less distinctly impressed and its front portion more rapidly sloping to the clypeus; the front margin of the latter is regularly convex, and not turned upwards.

The groove which accompanies the front margin of the pronotum is less distinct and more widely interrupted in

the middle, but the shallow median groove is wanting.

The elytra are proportionately longer and their sides more parallel; the punctures with which they are covered are somewhat larger, but the minute sculpturing between them is wanting.

There are four distinct spines on the outside of the left fore-tibia, and three on that of the right one.

This specimen originates from Sintang (Borneo) and belongs to the collections of the Leyden Museum.

Leyden Museum, February 1892.